

HEL

angels should attempt, it were most *heinous* and accursed sacrilege. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 10.*
 'Tis his the man should do the bloody deed:
 The image of a wicked *heinous* fault
 Lives in his eye. *Shakespeare's King John.*
 As it is a most *heinous*, so it is a most dangerous impiety to
 despise him that can destroy us. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
HE'INOUSLY. adv. [from *heinous*.] Atrociously; wickedly.
HE'INOUSNESS. n. f. [from *heinous*.] Atrociousness; wicked-
 ness.
 He who can treat offences provoking to God as jests and
 trifles, must have very little sense of the *heinousness* of them.
Rogers's Sermons.
HEIR. n. f. [*heire*, old Fr. *heres*, Latin.] One that is inher-
 itor of any thing after the present possessor.
 An *heir* signifies the eldest, who is, by the laws of England,
 to have all his father's land. *Locke.*
 What lady is that?
 — The *heir* of Alanof, Rosaline her name. *Shakespeare.*
 That I'll give my voice on Richard's side,
 To bar my master's *heirs* in true descent,
 God knows, I will not do it. *Shakespeare, Richard III.*
 Being *heirs* together of the grace of life. *Pet. iii. 7.*
 The young extravagant *heir* had got a new steward, and
 was resolved to look into his estate before things grew
 desperate. *Swift.*
 Sunk is the hero, and his glory lost,
 And I his *heir* in misery alone. *Pope's Odyssey.*
 The *heirs* to titles and large estates have a weakness in
 their eyes, and a tenderness in their constitutions. *Swift.*
 To *HEIR. v. a.* [from the noun.] To inherit.
 His sons in blooming youth were snatch'd by fate;
 One only daughter *heir'd* the royal state. *Dryden's Æn.*
HEIRESS. n. f. [from *heir*.] An inheritrix; a woman that
 inherits.
 An *heiress* she, while yet alive;
 All that was her's to him did give. *Waller.*
 Æneas, though he married the *heiress* of the crown, yet
 claimed no title to it during the life of his father-in-law. *Dryd.*
HEIRLESS. adj. [from *heir*.] Without an heir; wanting one
 to inherit after him.
 I still think of
 The wrong I did myself; which was so much,
 That *heirless* it hath made my kingdom. *Shakef. Wint. Tale.*
HEIRSHIP. n. f. [from *heir*.] The state, character, or privi-
 leges of an heir.
 A layman appoints an heir or an executor in his will, to
 build an hospital within a year, under pain of being deprived
 of his *heirship*. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*
HEIRLOOM. n. f. [*heir* and *xloma*, goods, Sax.] Any furni-
 ture or moveable decreed to descend by inheritance, and there-
 fore inseparable from the freehold.
 Achilles' sceptre was of wood,
 Transmitted to the hero's line;
 Thence through a long descent of kings
 Came an *heirloom*, as Homer sings. *Swift.*
HELD. v. The preterite and part pass. of *hold*.
 A rich man beginning to fall, is *held* up of friends. *Ecclef.*
 If Minerva had not appeared and *held* his hand, he had
 executed his design. *Dryden.*
HELICAL. adj. [*heliacque*, Fr. from *ἥλιος*.] Emerging from
 the lustre of the sun, or falling into it.
 Had they ascribed the heat of the season to this star, they
 would not have computed from its *heliacal* ascent. *Brown.*
HELIACALLY. adv. [from *heliacal*.]
 From the rising of this star, not cosmically, that is, with
 the sun, but *heliacally*, that is, its emergence from the rays of
 the sun, the ancients computed their canicular days. *Brown.*
 He is tempestuous in the Summer, when he rises *heliacally*;
 and rainy in the Winter, when he rises achronically. *Dryden.*
HELICAL. adv. [*helice*, Fr. from *ἥλιος*.] Spiral; with many
 circumvolutions.
 The screw is a kind of wedge, multiplied or continued by
 a *helical* revolution about a cylinder, receiving its motion not
 from any stroke, but from a velocity at one end of it. *Wilkins.*
HELICOID Parabola, in mathematics, or the parabolick spiral,
 is a curve which arises from the supposition of the axis of
 the common Apollonian parabola's being bent round into the
 periphery of a circle, and is a line then passing through the
 extremities of the ordinates, which do now converge towards
 the centre of the said circle. *Harris.*
HELIOCENTRIC. adj. [*heliocentrique*, Fr. *ἥλιος*, and *κέντρον*.]
 The *heliocentric* place of a planet is said to be such as it
 would appear to us from the sun, if our eye were fixed in its
 centre. *Harris.*
HELIOSCOPE. n. f. [*helioscope*, Fr. *ἥλιος* and *σκοπεῖν*.] A sort of
 telescope fitted so as to look on the body of the sun, without
 offence to the eyes. *Harris.*
HELIOTROPE. n. f. [*ἥλιος* and *τροπέω*; *heliotrope*, French;
heliotropium, Latin.] A plant that turns towards the sun;
 but more particularly the turnsol, or sun-flower.

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'Tis a common observation of flatterers, that they are like
 the *heliotrope*; they open only towards the sun, but shut and
 contract themselves at night, and in cloudy weather.
Government of the Tongue.
HE'ISPHERICAL. adj. [*helix* and *sphere*.]
 The *helispherical* line is the rhomb line in navigation, and
 is so called because on the globe it winds round the pole spi-
 rally, and still comes nearer and nearer to it, but cannot ter-
 minate in it. *Harris.*
HE'LIX. n. f. [*helice*, Fr. *ἥλιος*.] A spiral line; a circumvolu-
 tion.
 Find the true inclination of the screw, together with the
 certain quantity of water which every *helix* does contain.
Wilkins's Dadalet.
HELL. n. f. [*helle*, Saxon.]
 1. The place of the devil and wicked souls.
 For it is a knell
 That summons thee to heaven, or to *hell*. *Shakef. Macbeth.*
 If a man were a porter of *hell* gates, he should have old
 turning the key. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 Let none admire
 That riches grow in *hell*; that soil may best
 Deserve the precious bane. *Milton.*
 Hell's black tyrant trembled to behold
 The glorious light he forfeited of old. *Cowley.*
 2. The place of separate souls, whether good or bad.
 I will go down to my son mourning to *hell*. *Gen. vi. 35.*
 He descended into *hell*. *Ap. f. 13. Cret.*
 3. Temporal death.
 The pains of *hell* came about me; the snares of death over-
 took me. *Plalm xviii. 4.*
 4. The place at a running play to which those who are caught
 are carried.
 Then couples three be straight allotted there;
 They of both ends the middle two do fly;
 The two that in mid-place, *hell* called were,
 Must strive with waiting foot, and watching eye,
 To catch of them, and them to *hell* to bear,
 That they, as well as they, *hell* may supply. *Sidney.*
 5. The place into which the taylor throws his threads.
 This trusty squire, he had, as well
 As the bold Trojan knight, seen *hell*;
 Not with a counterfeit pass
 Of golden bough, but true gold lace. *Hudibras, p. i.*
 In Covent-garden did a taylor dwell,
 Who might deserve a place in his own *hell*. *King's Country.*
 6. The infernal powers.
 Much danger first, much did he sustain,
 While Saul and *hell* crost his strong fate in vain. *Cowley.*
 7. It is used in composition by the old writers more than by the
 modern.
HELL-BLACK. adj. Black as *hell*.
 The sea, with such a storm as his bare head
 In *hell-black* night endur'd, would have boil'd up,
 And quench'd the stelled fires. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
HELL-BRED. adj. [*hell* and *bred*.] Produced in *hell*.
 Heart cannot think what courage and what cries,
 With soul enfolded fmoak and flashing fire,
 The *hell-bred* beast threw forth unto the skies. *Fairy Queen.*
HELL-BROTH. n. f. [*hell* and *broth*.] A composition boiled up
 for infernal purposes.
 Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting,
 Lizard's leg, and owlet's wing;
 For a charm of pow'rful trouble,
 Like a *hell-broth* boil and bubble. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
HELL-DOOMED. adj. [*hell* and *doom*.] Consigned to *hell*.
 And reckon't thou thyself with spirits of heav'n,
 T'ell-don't and breath't defiance here and scorn,
 Where I reign king? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*
HELL-GOVERNED. adj. Directed by *hell*.
 Earth gape open wide and eat him quick,
 As thou do'st swallow up this good king's blood,
 Which his *hell-govern'd* arm hath butcher'd. *Shak. R. III.*
HELL-HATED. adj. Abhorred like *hell*.
 Back do I toss these treasons to thy head,
 With the *hell-hated* lie o'erwhelm thy heart. *Shak. K. Lear.*
HELL-HAUNTED. adj. [*hell* and *haunt*.] Haunted by the
 devil.
 Fierce Osmond clos'd me in the bleeding bark,
 And bid me stand exposed to the bleak winds,
 And Winter's storms, and heav'n's inclemency. *Dryden.*
 Bound to the fate of this *hell-haunted* grove.
HELL HOUND. n. f. [*helle jumb*, Saxon.]
 1. Dogs of *hell*.
 Thou had'st a Clarence too, and Richard kill'd him;
 From forth the kennel of thy womb hath crept
 A *hell-hound*, that doth hunt us all to death. *Shakespeare, R. III.*
 Now the *hell-hounds* with superior speed
 Had reach'd the dame, and fast'ning on her side,
 The ground with issuing streams of purple dy'd. *Dryden.*
 2. Agent of *hell*.
 I call'd

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I call'd
 My *hel-lands* to lick up the draff, and filth,
 Which man's polluting sin with taint had shed
 On what was pure. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
HELL-KITE. n. f. [*hell* and *kite*.] Kite of infernal breed. The
 term *hell* prefixed to any word notes detestation.
 All my pretty ones?
 Did you say all? What, all? Oh, *hell-kite*! all?
 What, all my pretty chickens, and their dam,
 At one fell swoop? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
HELLEBORE. n. f. [*helleborus*, Latin.] Christmas flower.
 It hath a digitated leaf: the flower consist of several leaves
 placed orbicularly, and expanding in form of a rose: in the
 centre of the flower rises the pointal, surrounded about the
 base with several little horns between the chives and petals,
 which turn to a fruit, in which the membranaceous husks are
 gathered into a little head, ending in an horn, opening long-
 wise, and full of roundish or oval seeds. *Miller.*
HELLEBORE White. n. f. [*veratrum*, Latin.] A plant.
 The flower is naked, consisting of six leaves, expanding in
 form of a rose: in the middle arises the pointal, surrounded
 by six threads, which turn to a fruit; in which three mem-
 branaceous sheaths are gathered into a little head, and are full
 of oblong seeds resembling a grain of wheat, and compassed
 by a leafy wing. *Miller.*
 There are great doubts whether any of its species be the
 true *hellebore* of the ancients. *Miller.*
HELLENISM. n. f. [*ἑλληνισμός*.] An idiom of the Greek.
Ainsworth.
HEL'ISH. adj. [from *hell*.]
 1. Having the qualities of *hell*; infernal; wicked; detestable.
 No benefits shall ever allay that diabolical rancour that fer-
 ment in some *hellish* breads, but that it will foam out at its
 foul mouth in slander. *Southern's Sermons.*
 Victory and triumph to the son of God,
 Now entering his great duel, not of arms,
 But to vanquish by wisdom *hellish* wiles. *Paradise Regain'd.*
 2. Sent from *hell*; belonging to *hell*.
 O thou celestial or infernal spirit of love, or what other
 heavenly or *hellish* title thou list to have, for effects of both I
 find in myself, have compassion of me. *Sidney, b. i.*
HEL'ISHLY. adv. [from *hellish*.] Infernally; wickedly; detest-
 ably.
HEL'ISHNESS. n. f. [from *hellish*.] Wickedness; abhorred
 qualities.
HELLWARD. adv. [from *hell*.] Towards *hell*.
 Be next thy care the sable sheep to place
 Full o'er the pit, and *hellward* turn their face. *Pope's Odyssey.*
HELM denotes defence: as *Eadhelm*, happy defence; *Sigehelm*,
 victorious defence; *Berthelm*, eminent defence: like *Amyntas*
 and *Boetius* among the Greeks. *Gibson's Camden.*
HELM. n. f. [*helma*, Saxon, from *helan*, to cover, to protect.]
 1. A covering for the head in war; a helmet; a morrion; an
 headpiece.
 France spreads his banners in our noiseless land;
 With plumed *helm* thy slay'r begins his threats. *Shakespeare.*
 Meneheus lays hard load upon his *helm*. *Dryden.*
 2. The part of a coat of arms that bears the crest.
 More might be added of *helms*, crests, mantles, and sup-
 porters. *Camden's Remains.*
 3. The upper part of the retort.
 The vulgar chymists themselves pretend to be able, by re-
 peated cobinations, and other fit operations, to make the dis-
 tilled parts of a concrete bring its own *caput mortuum* over the
helm. *Boyle.*
 4. [*helma*, Saxon.] The steerage; the rudder.
 They did not leave the *helm* in storms!
 And such they are make happy states. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*
 More in prosperity is reason tost
 Than ships in storms, their *helms* and anchors lost. *Denb.*
 Fair occasion shows the springing gale,
 And interest guides the *helm*, and honour swells the sail. *Pri.*
 5. The station of government.
 I may be wrong in some of the means; but that is no ma-
 terial objection against the design. let those who are at the
helm contrive it better. *Swift.*
 6. In the following line it is difficult to determine whether
steersman or *defender* is intended: I think *steersman*.
 You slander
 The *helms* o' th' state, who care for you like fathers,
 When you curse them as enemies. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*
 To *HELM. v. a.* [from the noun.] To guide; to con-
 duct. *Hannet.*
 The very stream of his life, and the business he hath *helmed*,
 must give him a better proclamation. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*
HELMED. adj. [from *helm*.]
 1. Furnished with a headpiece.
 The belmed cherubim
 Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd. *Milton.*
HELMET. n. f. [Probably a diminutive of *helm*.] A helm; a
 headpiece; armour for the head.

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I saw him down; thrice up again, and fighting;
 From *helmet* to the spur all bleeding o'er. *Shakespeare, H. V.*
 Put in their hands thy bruising irons of wrath,
 That they may crush down with a heavy fall
 Th' usurping *helms* of our adversaries. *Shak. Rich III.*
 Sev'n darts are thrown at once, and some rebound
 From his bright shield, some on his *helmet* found. *Dryden.*
HELM'INTHICK. adj. [from *ἑλμινθία*.] Relating to
 worms.
 To *HELP. v. a.* preter. *helped*, or *help*; part. *helped*, or *helpen*.
 [*hupan*, Gothick; *helfan*, Saxon.]
 1. To assist; to support; to aid.
 Let us work as valiant men behoves;
 For boldest hearts good fortune *helpeth* out. *Fairfax, b. ii.*
 God *helped* him against the Philistines. *2 Chron. xxvi. 7.*
 They *helped* them in all things with silver and gold. *1 Esdr.*
 A man reads his prayers out of a book, as a means to *help*
 his understanding and direct his expressions. *Stillingfleet.*
 This he conceives not hard to bring about,
 If all of you should join to *help* him out. *Dryden.*
 What I offer is so far from doing any diskindness to the cause
 these gentlemen are engaged in, that it does them a real ser-
 vice, and *helps* them out with the main thing wherewith they
 stuck. *Stoddard's Natural History.*
 The god of learning and of light,
 Would want a god himself to *help* him out. *Swift.*
 2. To remove, or advance by *help*.
 Woe to him that is alone when he falleth; for he hath not
 another to *help* him up. *Ecclef. iv. 10.*
 Having never learned any laudable manual art, they have
 recourse to those foolish or ill ways in use to *help* off their
 time. *Locke.*
 Wherever they are at a stand, *help* them presently over the
 difficulty without any rebuke. *Locke.*
 3. To free from pain or disease.
Help and ease them, but by no means bemoan them. *Locke.*
 4. To cure; to heal.
 Love doth to her eyes repair,
 To *help* him of his blindness. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.*
 5. To remedy; to change for the better.
 Cease to lament for that thou can'st not *help*;
 And study *help* for that which thou lament'st. *Shakespeare.*
 If they take offence when we give none, it is a thing we
 cannot *help*, and therefore the whole blame must lie upon
 them. *Sanderford.*
 It is a high point of ill nature to make sport with any man's
 imperfections, that he cannot *help*. *L'Estrange.*
 Those closing skies might still continue bright;
 But who can *help* it, if you'd make it night. *Eryden.*
 She, betwixt her modesty and pride,
 Her wishes, which she could not *help*, would hide. *Dryden.*
 It is reckoned ill manners for men to quarrel upon differ-
 ence in opinion, because that is a thing which no man can
help in himself. *Swift.*
 Those few who reside among us, only because they cannot
help it. *Swift.*
 6. To forbear; to avoid.
 He cannot *help* believing, that such things, he saw and
 heard. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
 I cannot *help* remarking the resemblance betwixt him and
 our author in qualities, fame, and fortune. *Pope.*
 7. To promote; to forward.
 If you make the earth narrower at the bottom than at the
 top, in fashion of a sugar-loaf reversed, it will *help* the expe-
 riment. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 8. To *HELP to.* To supply with; to furnish with.
 Whom they would *help* to a kingdom, those reign; and
 whom again they would, they displace. *1 Mac. viii. 13.*
 The man that is now with Irefias can *help* him to his
 oxen again. *L'Estrange.*
 In plenty starving, tantaliz'd in state,
 And complainantly *help'd* to all I hate;
 Treated, caref'd, and tir'd, I take my leave. *Pope.*
 To *HELP. v. n.*
 1. To contribute assistance.
 Sir, how come it you
 Have *help* to make this rescue? *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*
 Discreet followers and servants *help* much to reputation. *Bac.*
 Bennet's grave look was a pretence,
 And Danby's matchless impudence
Help'd to support the knave. *Dryden.*
 A generous present *helps* to persuade as well as an agreeable
 person. *Garth.*
 2. To bring a supply.
 Some, wanting the talent to write, made it their care that
 the actors should *help* out where the mules failed. *Rymer.*
HELP. n. f. [from the verb; *hulpe*, Dutch.]
 1. Assistance; aid; support; succour.
 Muleteers, despairing to recover the city, hardly escaped his
 enemies hands by the good *help* of his uncle. *Kneller.*
 He